

# Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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**TERMS.**  
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From Zion's Advocate.  
**Lectures on Sacred Symbols and Prophecy.**  
BY PROF. BUSH, OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

**LECTURE I.**  
*The Typical Character of the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple, with a full exposition of the mystery of the Cherubim: shown to be a symbol of men and not of angels.*

In the introduction, the lecturer spoke of the novel character of the subject. But no apology need be offered for the undertaking; and, if one were necessary, it might be found in the fact, that all scripture is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. He should love to dwell generally on the nature and design of symbolical language, and of the general system of types. But in this lecture, he should confine himself to a consideration of the tabernacle.

What was the design of the tabernacle? He took it for granted that its design was more extensive than to answer the object for which it was first erected. The tabernacle has been generally regarded as a type, if this is true of the tabernacle, it is especially true of that part of it, which was termed the *Most Holy*. The Jews feel the utmost reverence for every thing connected with it. A striking exhibition of this feeling was seen by the lecturer lately in the city of New York. He had procured some wood engravings of the interior of this part of the tabernacle, and on exhibiting them to a respectable Jew of that city, they seemed to strike him very unfavorably as a species of profanity.

Have these objections any symbolical meaning? and if so, can it be ascertained? Yes. We have in the 24th chapter of Ex. an account of the origin of the tabernacle. The nation of Israel were encamped about a year in the neighborhood of Sinai. Moses, Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, are directed to ascend the mount, and it was on this occasion that Moses saw the pattern of the tabernacle, spoken of by Paul in Heb. viii. 8. Moses usually went up into the mountain alone, and the reason why Nadab and Abihu were permitted to accompany him at this time, was doubtless, that they might serve as witnesses to the people, when it should be necessary to call upon them for contributions of materials for the erection of the tabernacle.

We have a particular description of the ark in Ex. 25th chapter. In the 6th verse it is said, respecting the mercy-seat, "He made the mercy-seat of pure gold; two cubits and a half was the length thereof, and one cubit and a half the breadth thereof. And he made two cherubims of gold, beaten out of one piece, made he them, on the two ends of the mercy-seat. One cherub on the end on this side, and another cherub on the other end on that side. Out of the mercy-seat made he the cherubim on the two ends thereof. And the cherubim spread out their wings on high, and covered with their wings over the mercy-seat, with their faces one to another; even to the mercy-seatward were the faces of the cherubim." It is somewhat remarkable that nothing is said as to the form of these images, which were to stand on each end of the mercy-seat. The reason given was that the Jews were already familiar with these material hieroglyphics. Mr. Bush had prepared a small wood engraving of them to illustrate his views, made according to the description, which is given in Ezek. 1st chapter. The reader will please turn to this chapter. It will be seen that this is a description of *living creatures*. And the question occurs, what has it to do with the cherubim of Moses? From certain etymological considerations, connected with the word *Shekinah*, the lecturer inferred that the *living creatures* here, and the cherubim of Moses are the same.

And what is the symbolical meaning of the *living creatures*? The prophet Ezekiel was in captivity in Chaldea, not at Babylon, but at the river Chebar, 200 miles from it. He was, however, transported in vision to Jerusalem, and here he sees a pictorial representation of the removal of those Jews who had still remained in Palestine, to join their brethren in Chaldea. In this representation, what do the *living creatures* symbolize, but the Jewish people? And if they represent the Jewish people, they are a symbol of men—a multitude of men, and not of angels.—And by a reference to Ps. lxxviii. 17, it will be seen that the cherubim were a symbol of a multitude of human beings. "The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels; the Lord is among them as in Sinai, in the holy place." In Sinai, the Lord dwelt among his people, and in the holy place he dwelt between the cherubim, and here the two things are spoken of as synonymous.

Now turn to Rev. iv. 6-9. Here the word translated *beasts*, signifies *living creatures*, and they are the same evidently, from the description here given of them, as the *living creatures* in Ezekiel. Here six wings are mentioned instead of four. The reason assigned by Mr. Bush for this difference was this. In Ezek. the living creatures are represented as *under* the throne. Here they are represented as *near*, on the same level with the throne; and as the wings appear to be designed as a shield or covering, those near the glorious throne of Omnipotence would need more wings than such as were farther off, or under it. And of what, it may now be asked, are these

*beasts* or *living creatures* in Revelation a symbol? In Rev. v. 8, 9, they are represented as praising the Lamb for redemption. From this, it seems they are the redeemed. That they are not angels, is plain from the 11th verse, where angels and beasts are both mentioned as distinct from each other.

It is not to be supposed that Moses, Ezekiel, or John, either of them understood the meaning of these symbols. But that the true meaning is men and not angels, is confirmed by the description of them in Ezekiel; it is said that they had the likeness of men, the hands of a man, and that their motion was like that of a man.

Only one objection is urged against this explanation of the symbolical meaning of the cherubim. For this purpose the language of Peter, "which things the angels desire to look into," is adduced. He is supposed here to refer to the cherubim, and to their peculiar position on each end of the ark with their faces turned inwardly, and as if looking into it. But there is no proof that he has any reference to the cherubim.

The result of the whole is this. The cherubim are a symbol of men, not of angels. They signify a multitude or host. In the writings of Moses and Ezekiel, and in the Old Testament generally, they represent the Jewish people, and in the Revelation of John they represent the ransomed in heaven.

It was regarded by the Jews as their glory and peculiar privilege, that God dwelt among them. And to represent this precious truth in an impressive manner, there was an emblem of the divine presence between the cherubim as they stood over the ark. If the cherubim mean the nation of the Jews, we see why, in addressing Jehovah, they said, "O thou that dwellest between the cherubim." It was the same as to say, "O thou that dwellest among thy chosen people."

Now suppose that God wished to represent in a vivid and impressive manner this great truth, how could it have been better done than in this way? Recollect that when Moses was commanded to make the images, the nation were encamped in the neighborhood of Sinai. Recollect also, that the high priest went only once a year into the most holy place. And on going in he saw the cherubim with the *Shekinah*, or symbol of the divine presence between them—God dwelling in the midst of his people. And on coming out, he saw the nation encamped, and the pillar of cloud rest upon them, or remaining over them, the appointed emblem of the divine presence. The scene within the tabernacle was a miniature representation of that without.

But the question may arise, how can the cherubim of Moses represent the Jewish people, and the *beasts* or *living creatures* stand for the ransomed in heaven, if their symbolical meaning is the same? They are the same in signifying a human multitude instead of an angelic multitude. Besides, was not the Jewish nation a type of the Christian church? In one case, therefore, the cherubim represent the people of God on earth, and in the other, the people of God in heaven.

And what are we to understand by the different faces as described both in Ez. and John? They point out some of the prominent characteristics of the true people of God. An ox is the king of tame animals, and represents their patient endurance of trial and ready submission to the yoke of Christ. The lion signifies their undaunted courage in going forth to battle with their spiritual foes. The face of a man has reference to their prudence, intelligence and compassion. The eagle sets forth their activity and rapid progress in improvement.

For the Christian Secretary.

AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS,  
NEW YORK, March 9, 1843.  
The Use of the "Appeal."

In our recent emergency, when twenty poor ministers and feeble churches were asking our aid, and we had neither money to give our agents to collect it, we published an "appeal" to the denomination, and scattered copies off far and wide. It contained a request that it might be read to the congregations. We have heard from many of them. Some have scarcely been read by those to whom they were addressed; some were read by the pastor, but not to his people, because he thought the times hard and the people unprepared to do anything, and some have been read from the pulpit, and produced responses but little anticipated by the reader. They have called forth many a fervent prayer for our prosperity from those who had had nothing else but prayers to give, and liberal contributions from unexpected sources. We could give extracts from many letters, breathing the spirit of Christian benevolence, accompanying donations, but we offer only two or three: "Enclosed is \$25, for the Home Mission Society. We have read your 'appeal.' I devoted a Sabbath afternoon in explaining to my people the benefits of the Society, and their duty. We send you the above sum as the result. We would have done more if we could, but we are poor, and our business (manufacturing) is in a depressed state. May God bless the little which we have thus, with a willing heart, offered to the Lord."

Another says, "Last Lord's day, I found in my pulpit an anonymous note as follows, 'Dear Pastor, will you be so kind as to present to the American Bap. Home Mission Society this little mite, (3), the humble offering of a willing heart. I know no other way of reaching the destitute of our beloved country.'"

Another, from a female, "Agreeably to the request in your 'appeal,' I enclose you \$3. I wish the sum was more worthy of your acceptance, but it is as large a proportion of the small amount I have at my disposal as I can now appropriate. I am grieved that there should be any want of funds in a Society effecting so great an amount of good."

We will only add, the proper use of the appeal is not to lay it "on the shelf," but on the hearts and consciences of the people. Had this been done with all we issued, they would have hardly pro-

duced less than \$10 a piece, and that would have given the gospel a whole year to many thousands of people who are now destitute of that blessing. Brethren, will you think of that; hunt up the copy sent you, and give it a reading before your people, accompanied with a prayer for our prosperity.

## SOMETHING WRONG.

Our worthy brother, the editor of the Christian Index, finds it inconvenient on account of the size of that paper, to publish our articles entire, and proposes to give an epitome of them to his readers. To this, of course, we have no objection. As we have no periodical of our own, we prefer to have our articles, especially so much of our Treasurer's reports as relates to different States, printed at length in the papers of those States, and we are thankful to those who do so. But if an epitome were allowed every week by all our editorial brethren, it would be more than some have done, and would probably, be a benefit to them as well as ourselves.

But brother Baker mentions one reason for adopting the plan which we did not previously think existed among Georgia Baptists. He says, a pious friend, after considerable pains in making the inquiry, "had not found a man who could say that he was accustomed to read" those articles. The curiosity of some people might be aroused to know how those persons manifest their interest in the spiritual condition and prosperity of the young churches of our frontier States, and in the moral and religious welfare of the country, and the adjacent republic of Texas. Is our brother sure that those subscribers are accustomed to read any thing in his excellent paper? Surely, there is something wrong in that non-reading habit.

## TRACTS FOR MISSIONARIES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt from the American Baptist Publication and S. S. Society of a free grant of 100,000 pages of Tracts, for gratuitous distribution by our missionaries. They will be forwarded as we have opportunity. Those missionaries who desire a supply and have friends visiting this city on business or other purposes, who will take charge of them, will please write by them, and their orders will be attended to.

## CONNECTICUT.

From a friend, being an annual donation, \$40 46.  
BENZ. M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

## Next Annual Meeting.

To the Editor of the Macedonian:—

DEAR BROTHER,—The approaching annual meeting of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions to be held in Albany the last week in April, is with me a subject of lively interest. Will you pardon me for calling the attention of ministers and the friends of Missions to it. There are two or three things indispensable to the prosperity of the missionary cause, so far as the annual meetings are concerned.

One is, that there be a full attendance. The gospel of Christ to the heathen world is a mighty enterprise. I often feel as if angels could not have committed to them a higher service. In it, therefore, all should feel an interest. A large meeting, if it be a good one, will do much to promote a missionary association.

Another thing required is, that more care be taken to have important subjects only occupy the time. Little and unimportant principles, it seems to me, can be better settled by the acting Board at their Rooms than at the annual meetings. There are great principles and interests which, if rightly considered, would tend to fill every heart with fresh zeal, and to send every pastor home to his people with new plans and purpose.

And, lastly, there should be more devotional exercises intermingled with the business of the Board.

Excuse this liberty, for if you do not approve of these sentiments, you are at liberty to withhold them; but be assured, piety, pious feeling, prayer and thanksgiving, are the vital principle of our Foreign Missionary organization.

Yours affectionately, in the bonds and toils of the gospel,  
G.

To all of the above the Editor of the Macedonian does most heartily subscribe. Would that all our brethren would meet us at Albany, full of faith and love.

## Influence of a Revival.

The happy influence of a revival may be viewed distinctly, in its effects on individual happiness; on the interests of the community; and on the general cause of religion.

It is important to individual happiness. Such religious character as it creates is the only safe pledge of peaceful life. You can spare the aggrandizements of wealth, and the parade of earthly distinction. But in this world of disease, disappointment and death, you cannot spare the consolations of a Christian's hope. But a single glance into eternity stamps immeasurable value on the religious character which is originated in a season of revival. Oh, beware of risking the trial of the Great Day, in any other character, than that which is produced by the transforming Spirit. You may have passed through a season of religious attention and in it become a happy subject of God's grace. Others may attach to it a trivial importance; but by yourself it shall be recalled to with ecstasy, and with a thanksgiving to your God, when the heavens shall be no more.

A religious revival exerts a happy influence on the community at large. The Gospel and the sanctifying Spirit, wherever they enter, enlighten, elevate and purify. Their dominion over the heart secures a regularity of deportment, an industrious improvement of time, a scrupulous discharge of the various duties of life. Often has a short period of the Spirit's gracious operation allayed the asperity of contention; calmed the tumult of a noisy rabble; put an end to scenes of midnight wickedness; brought relief to dwellings of domestic woe and woe; and greatly elevated the intellectual, as well as moral character of society.

On the general cause of religion the influence of a revival is immense, as well as salutary. The happy influence is not circumscribed by the limits of the Spirit's immediate operation. It may reach to the ends of the earth—and onward through time. It may be the commencing link in a chain of operations which shall issue in the rescue of many millions from the agonies of the second death.

Revivals hasten the universal triumph of the Gospel. Let the churches of Christendom be found, this year, with one accord, pleading the Redeemer's great promise—let every city and every village be a theatre of revivals, like that in which Peter and his associates were the visible agents, and it would be the ushering in of millennial glory.

## Brainered on his Death-Bed.

"After he became in so low a state that he ceased to have any prospect of recovery, his mind was peculiarly cared with earnest concern for the prosperity of the church of God on earth, which seemed very manifestly to arise from a pure, disinterested love to Christ, and desire of his glory. The prosperity of Zion was a theme he dwelt on, and spoke much of, and more and more, the nearer death approached. He told me, when near his end, that 'he never, in all his life, had his mind so led forth in desires and earnest prayers for the flourishing of Christ's kingdom on earth, as since he was brought so exceedingly low at Boston.' He seemed much to wonder, that there appeared no more a disposition in ministers and people to pray for the flourish of religion through the world, and particularly, he several times expressed his wonder, that there appeared no more forwardness to comply with the proposal lately made from Scotland, for united extraordinary prayer among God's people for the coming of Christ's kingdom; and sent it as his dying advice to his own congregation, that they should practice agreeably to that proposal. But a little before his death, he said to me, as I came into the room, 'My thoughts have been employed on the old dear theme—the prosperity of God's church on the earth. As I waked out of sleep,' said he, 'I was led to cry out for the pouring out of God's Spirit, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom, which the Redeemer did, and suffered so much for—it is that especially makes me long for it.'"

But a few days before his death, he desired us to sing a psalm that was concerning the prosperity of Zion, which he signified his mind was engaged in the thoughts of, and desires after, above all things; and at his desire we sung a part of the 102d Psalm. And when we had done, though he was then so low that he could scarcely speak, he so exerted himself that he made prayer very audibly, wherein, besides praying for those present, and for his own congregation, he earnestly prayed for the reviving and flourishing of religion in the world."—Pres. Edwards.

## Family Worship.

A household in which family prayer is devoutly attended to, conjoined with reading of the Scriptures, is a school of religious instruction.—The whole contents of the sacred volume are in due course laid open before its members. They are continually reminded of their relation to God and the Redeemer, of their sins and their wants, and of the method they must take to procure pardon for the one, and the relief of the other. Every day they are receiving "line upon line, and precept upon precept." A fresh accession is continually making to their stock of knowledge; new truths are gradually opened to their view, and the impression of old truths revived. A judicious parent will naturally notice the most striking incidents in his family in his devotional addresses; such as the sickness, or death, or removal for a longer or shorter time, of the members of which it is composed. His addresses will be varied according to circumstances. Has a pleasing event spread joy and cheerfulness through the household; it will be noticed with becoming expressions of fervent gratitude. Has some calamity overwhelmed the domestic circle; it will give occasion to an acknowledgment of the divine equity; the justice of God's proceedings will be vindicated, and grace implored through the blood of the Redeemer, to sustain and sanctify the stroke.

When the most powerful feelings, and the most interesting circumstances are thus connected with religion, it is not unreasonable to hope that, through Divine grace, some lasting and useful impressions will be made. Is not some part of the good seed thus sown, and thus nurtured, likely to take root and become fruitful? Deeply as we are convinced of the deplorable corruption of the human heart, and the necessity consequent on this, of Divine agency to accomplish a saving purpose, we must not forget that God is accustomed to work by means; and surely none can be conceived more likely to meet the end. What can be more likely to impress a child with a dread of sin, as to hear his parents constantly deprecating the wrath of God as justly due to it; or to induce him to seek an interest in the meditation and intercession of the Saviour, as to hear him imploring it for him, day by day, with an importunity proportioned to the magnitude of the subject? By a daily attention on such exercises, children and servants are taught most effectually how to pray. Suitable topics are suggested to their minds; suitable petitions are put into their mouths; while their growing acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures furnishes the arguments by which they themselves may plead with their God.

A WASTED LIFE.—Lost wealth, it is said, may be regained by a course of industry—the wreck of health repaired by temperance—forgotten knowledge restored by study—alienated friendship soothed into forgiveness—even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue. But utopian won looked upon his vanished honor, recalled his slighted years and stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from heaven's record the fearful blot of a wasted life?

## From the Vermont Chronicle. How to make a Good Preacher.

A young man was settled in a large and popular congregation in New England, under very flattering circumstances. The church and people had settled him in the belief that he was a young man of more than ordinary talents, and with the expectation of his becoming a distinguished man. After a year or two, when the novelty of the thing had worn off, the current seemed to change, and the feeling prevailed that Mr. B. was not, nor likely to be, quite what they had expected. He did not grow as they had thought he would; he did not perform that amount of labor which was needed to build up the church, and interest the congregation. Things dragged heavily. The young man felt the influence of the chill atmosphere which thus surrounded him. His spirits sunk, his health ran down, and it was soon whispered around in the society and in the neighboring towns, that Mr. B. would probably have to leave — he was not the man for the place. He was not the man of talents they had anticipated.

While things were in this state, at a meeting of the church, when the pastor was absent, (perhaps one called to see what should be done,) Mr. O., an intelligent and influential member, arose and said:

"Brethren, I think we have been in the fault respecting our minister. I think that he is a young man of superior talents, and will one day be a distinguished man. But we have not sustained him and encouraged him as we should. We have been standing and looking on, expecting him to raise both himself and us to eminence. Now let us adopt a different course. Let us encourage our minister with our prayers, our sympathies and our efforts. Let us speak of him with esteem and confidence to others, and say that we think him a man of talent, and one who bids fair to be a distinguished man."

The thing was agreed upon. The leading men set the example. Very soon every one was speaking in favor of Mr. B. His people visited him, sympathized with him, encouraged him; and people out of the society soon began to remark how Mr. B. was rising in the estimation of his people.

The young man felt the change. The cold, damp chill with which he was surrounded, and which was benumbing the energies of his soul, was changed by the influence of such kindly beams and a warm atmosphere came over him. His spirits rose; his health returned; his energies awoke, and he soon showed to all that he had within him the elements of a man. Several revivals have attended his labors. In the affections of the church and people he has long since firmly established himself. They delight in him as a man of talents, as well as a good man. His name has become honorably enrolled among American authors, and he is one whom his own church, and the churches of New England delight to honor. Reader, Christian, would you have a good minister? "Go thou and do likewise."

## What the Gospel has Done.

A few years ago, Christian missionaries found the Choctaw Indians a tribe of roving, savage, idolatrous heathen, without language, government or any of the means or comforts of civilization. They have worked silently and faithfully, and the results are these: They have a printing press from which they have issued, up to September, 1842, 33,000 impressions, or more than three millions of pages, consisting of translations of books, pamphlets, &c. They have also contributed \$10,000 to the building of a central college, where they intend to complete the education of the Choctaw youth, and prepare teachers for the general instruction of youth.

Their country is divided into four districts. There are courts of law in each, judges inferior and superior, with all the necessary officers. Religious and Temperance societies abound, and trade is carried on with spirit. The population of the four districts which comprise their territory, is 17,000. There are many missionaries among them. In one district there are eighteen, fourteen of whom are of the Methodist Episcopal church. Who will sneer at, or undervalue the Missionary enterprise?—N. Y. Evangelist.

## The Crown of Thorns.

"The mockery of red, and robe, and crown  
Of plaited thorn upon his temple pressed."

There still exists a plant in Palestine, known among Botanists by the name of the "Thorn of Christ," supposed to be the shrub, which afforded the crown worn by the Saviour at his crucifixion. It has many small, sharp prickles well adapted to give pain, and as the leaves greatly resemble those of ivy, it is not improbable that the enemies of the Messiah chose it, from its similarity to a plant with which emperors and generals were accustomed to be crowned; and thence, that there might be calumny, insult and derision meditated in the very act of punishment.—Dr. Russell's Palestine.

CAPITAL.—David L. Child, in a letter to the Anti-Slavery Standard, gives some interesting particulars relating to the Latimer petition which was sent to Mr. Adams, to be presented to the House. Mr. Child says: "A Virginian asked Mr. Adams who George Latimer was. Mr. Adams replied, 'He is the son of a very respectable gentleman of Norfolk, in Virginia; a member of one of the most respectable and distinguished families in the Old Dominion; and a citizen of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.' This answer cut like lightning. But Rayner of North Carolina was so tickled with it, (though he is usually as ferocious as a bear on such occasions,) that he said he would vote for the reception if the old man would say that to the House."

If all seconds were as averse to duels as their principals, very little blood would be shed in that way.



For the Christian Secretary.

AM. AND FOR. BIBLE SOCIETY'S ROOMS,  
New York, March 10, 1843.

## Appropriations.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the American and Foreign Bible Society on the 1st instant, the following appropriations were made to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, viz:—

For translating, printing and distributing the Burman Scriptures by the missionaries connected with the Maulmain mission, \$1000  
For translating, printing and distributing the Assamese Scriptures, \$500  
For do., the Telugoo Scriptures, \$500

For the Indian youth at the Choctaw Academy, under the care of the Hon. R. M. Johnson, Scott co., Ky., an appropriation was made of 50 Bibles and 100 Testaments.

## Funds Needed.

As the fiscal year of the American and Foreign Bible Society is now drawing to a close, and not half the demands on its Treasury have been met, we respectfully submit the following statement, with an earnest appeal to all the friends of the Bible for aid in disseminating that inestimable blessing among the destitute.

Owing to several causes, some of which probably arise from the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, the receipts of the Society have this year fallen very considerably short of the amount that was received during the same period last year.

The amount received up to the first of March last year, was \$20,960 30  
The amount during the same period this year is 18,193 71

Leaving a deficiency of \$2,766 59

The Society's pecuniary means, instead of being augmented so as to meet the demands for increasing biblical operations, have actually fallen below last year's amount \$2,766 59, and that too in a year of unparalleled accessions to the churches. We have sufficient data to warrant the estimate that a hundred thousand converts will probably be added to the Baptist churches in the United States during the present year. From this source alone, an increase of funds for the Bible cause ought to be expected, because the very profession of religion supposes an entire consecration to Christ, and identity with the interests of His kingdom, and a desire, prompting an effort, for the spread of the gospel over the whole world.

Another cause of the falling off of the Society's receipts may be found in the want of agents to present its claims to the churches and receive their contributions. With the exception of the Rev. A. Maclay's successful labors last year in Mississippi and Louisiana, the Society has had no travelling agent in the field, south or west of New York. Consequently, in all that vast portion of our country, hundreds of churches and benevolent individuals have contributed nothing to the cause, not through any abatement of their interest in it, but rather because they have not been personally or directly solicited. If any have, on this account, received an impression that funds are greatly needed, we would at once disabuse their minds of the error by an exhibition of facts; and entreat them not to wait for an agent, but to send in their contributions without delay through some other channel.

Funds are needed to meet the expenditures for Bible operations by the missionaries of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. In October last, we were furnished by their Secretary with an estimate of these expenditures for the current year, amounting to \$10,000. As yet, we have been able to appropriate only \$5,000 towards meeting this demand. A part of the balance will be covered by grants previously made.

Funds are also greatly needed for the printing and distribution of the Scriptures by the English Baptist Missionaries in India, who have access with their translations to more than one hundred millions of heathen. Previous to the commencement of our present fiscal year, they informed us that they needed \$10,000 for their biblical operations this year, and could advantageously use \$20,000. Relying, as in former years, on the benevolence of the American churches, they have probably anticipated this sum in their expenditures; and yet we have not been able to make them any appropriation, the grant for the Oriya Scriptures, under the supervision of Mr. Sutton not being included in this statement.

For these objects, to say nothing of many others whose claims demand attention, \$11,000 are now needed, and it is indeed most earnestly desired that this amount at least may be furnished by the friends of the Society without delay. This work should be done quickly, for while we hesitate and linger, the heathen perish by thousands, unbled by that light which an all merciful God designed for all nations, and placed in our hands to extend to them.

The overseers of the churches are entreated to bring this appeal before their congregations at an early day as possible, that every believer in the Scriptures may have an opportunity of contributing to their diffusion, as the Lord has prospered him.

IRA M. ALLEN, Gen. Agent.

## REVIVALS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Puritan says: "A minister of Essex county remarked that he had not known for many years in that country so deep and general an interest on the subject of religion. In some parts of Worcester county also, grace is multiplied to the church. But the work of the Lord is confined to no particular county or State. The cheering intelligence comes to us at one time from the granite hills of cold New England, and at another from the alluvial valleys of the sunny South, and mighty West."—N. Y. Baptist Register.

The New York Observer, speaking of the country generally, says: "Revivals have seldom been more numerous and interesting than at this moment; and these revivals are marked by some features of peculiar interest; giving reason to think that days of peace and prosperity to our American Zion are about to return. Some of these features are worthy of distinct and grateful recognition:—

1. These revivals are still.

2. Pastors and people are disposed to rely on the ordinary means of grace. The appointed means have been multiplied as the exigency has demanded.

3. In the examination and admission of hopeful converts, more than wonted caution has been evinced.

4. There has been in many parts of the Presbyterian church a delightful union of feeling and action between men of both sides in the ecclesiastical divisions.

It may be said if the Presbyterian church is ever reunited it will be under the power of a mighty revival of religion throughout her borders. Revivals of religion are good schools for old and new-school men; and in this school the great Teacher molds his disciples by the power of love; so that they forget their former quarrels, and strive together only for the mastery in doing good."

## Baptisms in the Philadelphia City Churches.

On Sabbath morning last, the 5th inst., several of our pastors visited the baptismal waters.

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—Brother Gillette, the pastor, for the first time since his illness of last fall, had the pleasure of immersing 19 candidates in the baptism of their meeting house. Hundreds were present to witness this solemn ordinance.

TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—Brother Kennard has again enjoyed the privilege of baptizing 19 willing converts in the likeness of their Saviour's death. The occasion was one of interest, and the house was crowded to excess.

TWELFTH BAPTIST CHURCH, KENSINGTON.—Brother Ketcham, the pastor, continues to witness the pleasure of the Lord prospering in his hands: 12 happy converts were immersed by him, who went on their way rejoicing.

In the afternoon, all the above candidates were received into the several churches as named, and for the first time partook of the communion of our Lord.

NEW MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Brother J. B. Everts expects to baptize about 20 candidates during this week, who have signified to the Church their desire to follow the Saviour in this holy and significant ordinance.

SPRUE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Brother Lincoln, the pastor, informed us, that he will have a number of candidates for next Sabbath, being their ordinance day.

## Pastors' Conference—Monthly Report.

Additions to the Baptist Churches in New York and vicinity during the month ending March 6, 1843, as reported at the Pastor's Conference.

| Churches and Pastors.               | By Baptism. | By Letter.  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Stanton st., New York, D. Bellamy,  | 51          | 4           |
| Berean, do., A. Perkins,            | 36          | 2           |
| Laight street, do., W. W. Everts,   | 32          | 37          |
| Sixteenth st., do., A. Wheelock,    | 87          | 3           |
| Abyssinian, do., Sampson White,     | 34          | 1           |
| First Church, do., S. H. Cone,      | 3           | 8           |
| McDougal st., do., Duncan Dunbar,   | 56          | 2 months 13 |
| Zion, do., S. Dutton,               | 19          |             |
| Welch, do., D. Phillips,            | 5           |             |
| Cannon st., do., H. Davis,          | 92          | 3           |
| Oliver street, do., E. Tucker,      | 27          | 1           |
| Tabernacle, do.,                    | 51          | 6           |
| Norfolk st., do., G. Benedict,      | 33          |             |
| First Chh., Brooklyn, J. L. Hodge,  | 48          | 7           |
| East Church, do., E. E. L. Taylor,  | 15          | 5           |
| Williamsburgh, Lawson Muzzy,        | 40          | 2 months 11 |
| Jersey City, A. Haynes,             | 9           | 2           |
| New Durham, George Hendrickson,     | 13          |             |
| First Ch., Staten Island, S. White, | 16          | 2           |
| North, do., John Seely,             | 27          | 10          |
|                                     | 694         | 115         |

Bap. Advocate.] HENRY DAVIS, Secretary.

## American College System.

Dr. Wayland's "Thoughts on the Present College System of the United States," is the subject of an article in the October number of the North American Review. The reviewer enters into a full examination of the college system in this country, and makes many exceptions to it. The writer questions the expediency of so many colleges, and makes some contrast with the condition of learning in Europe. According to the census of 1840, there are in the United States 173, containing 16,233 students. In all Europe there are 117 universities, and they contain 94,600 students. New York, with a population of two millions and a half, has twelve colleges or universities, and 1,285 students; Prussia, with a population of 14 millions, has 7 universities, and 5,220 students.

The Review remarks, that if the money which has been distributed, by legislative grants and private donations, among the 173 colleges in this country, had been divided among only 20 of those institutions, we should have a larger number of universities in proportion to the population, than any country in Europe, and as wealthy, as well provided with buildings, apparatus, libraries, and all the means of instruction, and as able to command the services of the most eminent professors, as any of the noble establishments of the old world, excepting, perhaps, Oxford and Cambridge.—N. Y. Obs.

## Jerusalem.

Among the missionary intelligence read at the Park street Congregational church, Boston, at the last monthly concert of prayer, and reported in the Recorder, we find the following respecting the mission at Jerusalem.

A letter had been received from Mr. Whitting, at Jerusalem, written in November, communicating some interesting facts in relation to the mission to the Jews. The English bishop and the Rev. Mr. Ewald were converted Jews, and evangelized men; and it was a time of much interest with them. Three Rabbis had come out and declared their renunciation of the Jewish religion. This had excited alarm and opposition among the Rabbis, and even threats. So powerful was this opposition that it proved too much for the new converts, and they returned after a few days to their friends; still, however, assuring the missionaries that their conviction of the truth of their religion was full, and their determination to embrace it unaltered. Two of the three went a second time to the missionaries. They had been required to swear in the synagogue that they would not so much as speak to each other concerning Christianity, and on their refusal, the doors were shut and they were even beaten. They fled, and had no peace of conscience but in declaring the Christian religion true and the Talmud false. This was on Saturday, and on

the Sabbath they attended church; but, to the general surprise, they on Monday again returned to the Jews. The missionaries were at a loss, under the circumstances, to know how to act. It was probable there were many more secretly convinced of their error, but it was no easy thing to break away from the Jewish Rabbis. All this, it was remarked by Dr. A., went to show that there was an uneasy state of mind among the Jews. The opinion was gaining ground among those most engaged in Jewish missions, that the remarkable hatred shown by the Jews towards Christians, was owing in a great measure to the cruel treatment they had so long received. The revolution going on in the feelings of the Christian world, favorable to the Jews, would produce a change in this respect, and we may expect to see in consequence great accessions to the Christian religion from among them; and it might yet turn out that even the bigoted community of Jews at Jerusalem would be a nucleus for gathering the Jews to Christ.

The London Jews Society, it was stated, had missionaries at Smyrna, and also at Constantinople, excellent and faithful men. Mr. Schaeffler had renewed his labors among the Jews at Constantinople.

## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, MARCH 17, 1843.

## Revival in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Secretary.]

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1843.

Jacob Knapp is a remarkable man. The success of his labors, or in other words his popularity as a preacher, is enough to stain the pride of all human learning, and affords another instance (as an example to the young) of the almost omnipotent power of unity of aim and purpose in any pursuit. His first discourses are ordinary, occasionally interspersed with striking remarks or odd expressions. His appearance is not prepossessing, neither his manner interesting, except for its earnestness. He is never impassioned in the strong sense of the term. There is no excitement of voice or manner, no thrilling tones to start an audience from their seats, no effort to work upon the passions. And yet this man with every appearance of having been brought up a common country boy—without the basis of early mental culture, or the aids to be derived from polished society; has probably exerted a mightier influence upon our denomination than any other man, and has had few superiors as a preacher of righteousness since the days of Whitefield. Why then, the question may be asked, has God wrought greater works through the instrumentality of this man, than of most other ministers? He makes no professions of being divinely inspired; the great avenues of communication with heaven—the Bible and prayer—are as open and free to millions of others as to him. The reason is obvious, upon principles which govern the intelligent universe. He has chosen a single object of pursuit, and follows it with intense devotion—without wavering or the shadow of turning. Upon the same principle every self-made man has become eminent. The student in his closet burns with enthusiasm in contemplating decision of character—but what he transiently feels, Mr. K. practises. Fixed contemplation upon the unspeakable grandeur and importance of the subject has given him the conviction that the awful themes, salvation and damnation—the incomprehensible retributions of eternity—are stern realities. All true Christians have such feelings vividly but transiently; with him they absorb all minor objects of thought and action, and exert a controlling influence upon his mental and moral being. Other ministers wield the sword of the spirit as well as he, but they generally flourish it with the scabbard on, of course it has neither edge nor point to be seen or felt; while a single gleam of the naked two-edged blade in his hands, makes the sinner instinctively dodge—quickness the living Christian, and makes the backslider shudder. O! how easy for every minister and every Christian to be a revivalist and an evangelist, had they that singleness of aim and consecration of heart which a burning faith in the truth of God's word will ever inspire.

Another striking peculiarity in the preaching of Mr. Knapp is its simplicity, and the predominance of biblical language and arguments and illustrations. I never before had such vivid conceptions of the beauty, majesty, and omnipotence of Truth—truth in its naked simplicity, divested of all the patchwork in which the vices and follies of men have arrayed it. This is evidently owing to his having obtained most of his religious knowledge direct from the simple word of God, unalloyed with the teachings of fallible men. He has drunk copiously from the fountain head—sparing nothing from the devious streams. Had he been a better theological school student, he would be less mighty in the Scriptures. He never quotes Mr. Knight, nor Gill, nor Scott, nor Calmet; but it is marvellous to observe, as the attentive listener seizes upon every link in the chain of argument, what unity and harmony there are in the writings of Moses, the prophets and apostles—how they reflect the light of divine truth upon each other. Paul is his commentator upon David, and Isaiah upon the New Testament. And it is this pre-eminence acquaintance with the Bible, which induces the use of the plain, simple language of inspiration, in preference to the terms of modern theology, and the current phraseology on religious subjects. Hell, and damnation, and torment, are forbidding terms to the human will, but they are in the Bible, and will remain there forever. And

it is this simple display of the most important truths, expressed in the plain language of the Bible, and illustrated by facts and occurrences drawn from common life, which brings such preaching home to the heart, and gives it exceeding and equal interest to the high and low, the learned and ignorant. Simplicity and earnest frankness are always popular, because they find responses in every heart, which beats in unison with nature. This is the great secret of Mr. K's popularity merely as a public speaker, while the evident consciousness of the truth and unutterable importance of what he utters, as exhibited in the tone and action of the preacher carry conviction to the consciences of the hearers. His fund of illustration, apt and frequently striking, is inexhaustible, and while it enforces the truth, gives him popularity by harmonizing with the plain practical sense of the multitude. A volume of his peculiar observations and common sense arguments and illustrations, selected from a series of discourses, would be universally read with Bunyan's Pilgrim, while the learned discourses of the most eminent theologians would be neglected.

It is needless to say, such a man breathes the atmosphere of prayer. Consecration to the service of God, necessarily implies communion with Him. His advice to young Christians in their religious meetings is, to pray much, and talk little. He is evidently fully sensible of the weakness of human nature, and its proneness to wander; and the indispensable necessity of close communion with heaven. Speaking of the faithfulness of God and the perfect safety of the true and living Christian, he remarked—"There is but one man in the world I am afraid of, and that is Jacob Knapp; if I can keep him strait, I fear nothing."

And yet with all this wheat, there is considerable chaff remaining. And this is the more remarkable, since he has had so much time and opportunity to sift and winnow it out. This chaff consists in singular anecdotes and illustrations, and sometimes expressions bordering upon the vulgar, at which a whole congregation will and must smile—frequently laugh. There are almost numberless striking remarks in his sermons, which animate the countenance of the Christian, from their peculiar appropriateness in illustrating truth; but allusions and observations so extremely odd and ridiculous as to make people laugh, always appeared to me incompatible with the solemn services of religion, and entirely out of place in the house of God. And ministers are little aware of the use which is made of their singularities. The serious portion of the congregation may forget them—but young men of trifling dispositions treasure them up and repeat them in the grogshops where they are amplified and distorted, (bad enough at first) and thus are bandied about through a thoughtless community—(such has been the case in this city,) to the discredit of the minister, who is exhorted to "give none occasion to the adversary." I cannot account for them in so holy a man as Mr. K., except as the spontaneous ebullitions of a peculiar constitutional humor—or, from a conviction of his arising from his superior acquaintance with human nature, that such occasional sallies are necessary to unbend the mind from a state of high wrought feeling. My own judgment will not excuse them on either supposition.

Mr. K. is terrible upon Universalists, and Unitarians, and Catholics. Much of this is also chaff. Error never gives way to ridicule and censoriousness. I fear the disposition exhibited in some severe remarks of the preacher would incline him to root out the tares, even at the hazard of tearing up the wheat. "Let the wheat and tares grow together"—and none but the great reaper of the harvest can unerringly distinguish them apart. God looks upon the heart, and only knows the motives. And there is proof from scripture, that a man may be a gross idolater, and yet an eminent servant of God. Acts 10: iv. & 25. Paul wept over the follies of the heathen, and exhorted them to turn from their lying vanities; but never ridiculed their errors or evil practices. It is not necessary to pull down the belief of my neighbor, in order to establish my own.

## SUNDAY EVENING, March 12.

This has been a day of general interest to the Baptist cause in our city. Mr. Knapp has baptized 12 in the new church, Mr. Brown 4 in the 1st, and 12 have been baptized in the Navy Yard church. Mr. Knapp baptized 13 last Wednesday, expecting to leave the city the next day, but the state of religious feeling at the Navy Yard constrained him to remain and preach there the remainder of the week. He has baptized 101 in all, who have joined the new church, most of them youth, male and female, in the morning of life. How few beyond the years of early manhood, ever give their hearts to God! I have had little opportunity the last week to learn the state and progress of the revival in other denominations, but the meetings are generally well attended.

To-morrow morning, Mr. Knapp is expected to leave the city, to begin a series of meetings in Richmond. May the blessing of God go with him and prosper all his efforts to turn man from the power of Satan unto God. Thanks be unto God for directing his course to this city, in which I trust, are many who will bless him, and shine as stars in his crown of rejoicing in a long eternity.

X.

## A Good Suggestion.

It is already known that there is likely to be a deficiency in the receipts into the Missionary treasury for the fiscal year ending April, of several thousand dollars, unless some extra efforts are made to prevent it. In view of this probable deficiency a writer in the Christian Watchman proposes that every Baptist pastor in New England, be the circumstances of his church what they may, devote one sermon during this month to explaining the condition of the treasury, and to the supply of its existing deficiencies.

We hope this proposition will meet with a response on the part of the pastors generally. Let the subject be presented to the churches, and the immediate wants of the Board be made known during the present month, and we believe there are many who would cheerfully contribute of their abundance to this important object. We know that there is at the present time a pressure in the money market, yet we can discover no good reason why this should discourage us from doing something at this particular crisis. The religion of Jesus demands entire consecration on the part of his followers to the cause of their Master; yet we doubt whether there is a solitary individual in the denomination who can say that he has made a single sacrifice for the support of missions. Men have given, like those of old, "out of their abundance," liberally too, in many cases, yet we believe that much more might be done, without inconvenience on the part of any who may contribute to the cause. The wants of the Board are before the denomination; its claims are already familiar to all, and we would say to the hundred churches in Connecticut, do something towards sustaining our missionary operations.

## Bible Cause.

We have been highly gratified with a visit from Rev. Dr. Maclay, Agent of the Am. & For. Bible Society, and while we have been pleased to hear from him of the prosperity of the Bible cause, yet we are pained to learn that there is quite a deficiency of funds to carry forward the objects of the Society, and we hope and trust our brethren in the churches in this State will make a generous effort to replenish the treasury of that body at the meeting of the Board at Albany on Tuesday, the 25th April next.

Brother Maclay will visit the churches as extensively as possible, but there will be many left in the State that he cannot visit. Such churches are called upon to act on principle, as in the sight of God, and do what they can.

## Slavery.

The prevalent opinion, that the slaves are so ignorant and degraded that they are wholly incompetent to take care of themselves, is evidently based upon a wrong estimate of the negro character. That cases may be found in slave states of this description, is doubtless true; but this may be easily accounted for from the degrading principles of slavery itself. A system that reduces men to mere goods and chattels, must necessarily have a tendency to degrade the subjects of it in their own estimation; yet there are many among these very slaves who are not only competent to support themselves, but are equally competent to teach others. Let slavery be abolished, and a general system of education introduced among the liberated slaves, and we have but little doubt that the planters would in a very short time find themselves better off, their business moving on much more pleasantly; while their former slaves, contented and happy around them, would never dream of leaving their old masters. The following paragraph which we find in one of our late exchange papers, shows that the African is not wholly destitute of the ability to acquire knowledge:

A SELF-TAUGHT SLAVE.—At a meeting of the Synod of Alabama, on the third week in January last, contributions were called for to purchase a colored man, a slave, of extraordinary character. It was stated that he was a good classical scholar, and wholly self-taught. He is a blacksmith; and it was stated on the floor of the Synod, by members and others, who knew him, that he first learned the letters of the alphabet by inducing his master's children and others, to make the letters, one at a time, on the door of his shop. In this way he familiarized himself with the letters and their names. He then learned to put them together, and make words, and soon was able to read. He then commenced the study of arithmetic, and then English grammar and geography. It is also stated that he is now able to read the Greek Testament with ease, has some knowledge of the Latin language, and even commenced the study of the Hebrew language, but relinquished it in consequence of not having suitable books. It was stated that he studied at night till 11 or 12 o'clock, and that in conversing with him they felt themselves in the presence of their equal. He is between 30 and 35 years of age, and is willing to go out as a missionary to Africa, under the Assembly's Board.

ORDINATION.—Mr. Ephraim Ward, of Middleborough, was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in Raynham, Mass., on Wednesday, the 22d ult. Mr. Ward is a graduate of Brown University, and afterwards studied law as a profession, but has since thought it to be his duty to enter the ministry.

CHURCH RECOGNIZED.—A church, consisting of 27 members, was recognized in South Danvers, Mass., on Wednesday the 22d ult. This church is composed of members of different Baptist churches in Salem and vicinity.



WESTFIELD, Mass., March 14th, 1843.

The Lord has been operating by his Spirit in the 2d Baptist Church, Westfield, for some months past, in a manner by which he has got glory to himself. Saints have been abundantly blessed with spiritual blessings—the prodigal has returned to his Father's house and received tokens of pardoning love. While sinners, dead in sin, have heard the voice of the Son of God, and come forth to the enjoyment of life Divine. Thirteen have been buried with Christ in baptism, and others are indulging a good hope through grace. While we would be grateful for what the Lord hath wrought, we see no good reason why the work should cease.

Yours in Christ, WILLIAM A. SMITH.

CHESTER.—We learn that quite an interesting revival is in progress in this town. Thirty have been baptized, and a large number are still anxious. The Rev. A. D. Watrous is at present laboring with the Baptist church there.

DEEP RIVER.—From the same source we learn that there are indications for good in the Deep River church. Christians are revived, and some among the impenitent are anxious.

TARIFFVILLE.—The Rev. Mr. Reid, pastor of the Baptist church in Tariffville, informs us that a revival is progressing in the church under his charge. Thirty have been baptized, and others are expected soon to follow in the ordinance.—The work was apparently on the increase at the time we received the information.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. LOUIS.—Sixty-five persons have been added to this church since the commencement of the year—fifty-one by baptism, and fourteen by restoration or letter.

CHICAGO.—Forty have been added to the Baptist church in this place within a few months past, and others evince great anxiety on the subject of religion, and the work of conversion is in a state of happy progress.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has received late papers from the West Indies, containing detailed particulars of the desolations occasioned by the earthquake of the 8th of Feb. The destruction of lives at Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe, is confirmed. Not less than 6000 persons had disappeared, and the bodies of 4000 had been dug out of the ruins and taken out to sea, to prevent pestilence. The United States Consul was so severely injured, that he survived but a few hours. Volumes of flame were seen to issue from the island, by a vessel passing at the time, leaving but little doubt that the earthquake was caused by the eruption of a volcano. The mouth of the harbor was so completely choked up with rocks, forced from the bottom of the sea, that it was feared that the ships in the harbor could never be removed.

At Antigua only ten lives were lost, although the shock was very severe. Nearly every windmill, steam engine, and sugar works, were destroyed, and as a consequence the canes in the fields must be lost, for want of mills to grind them. There is said to be scarcely a building on the island left uninjured. The tide rose above four feet higher than usual, just before the catastrophe.

The shock was very sensibly felt, at St. Barts, St. Eustatia, St. Bartholomews, and St. Vincent. Nothing further had been heard from Montserrat. When last seen, the island was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, or dust.

P. S. A letter published in the last New York American, states that the loss of life in Guadeloupe will not exceed 500 or 600.

For the Christian Secretary.

Hartford Martha Washington Temperance Society.

The progress of the temperance cause throughout our country and in our city, is altogether peculiar, and should engage the attention and enlist the sympathies of every mind. Though much has been accomplished, there yet remains a wide field for usefulness and exertion, where the humane and benevolent can find objects upon whom to bestow those gifts of kindness, that impoverish not the giver.

In what has been accomplished, we are led to acknowledge the guidance of that Being who sympathizes with every benevolent effort, and gives success to good endeavors, notwithstanding there is so much reason to rejoice in the success which has followed the labors of those engaged in this cause, yet in looking over our city, we behold many who should be the objects of our benevolence; and the success which has attended the enterprise in times past is the pledge of like results in time to come.

As an instrument in the cause, the Martha Washington Society was organized thirteen months since. It at this time numbers more than eleven hundred members, consisting entirely of females. The object of this Society is, to disseminate the principles of temperance, and to assist such of its members as are sick and destitute, to medicine, clothing and provisions. For the furtherance of this object, a Fair was held in October last, the avails of which was two hundred and ninety dollars. Of this amount, has been expended in medicine for the sick, seventeen dollars and sixty-seven cents; there has also been distributed, three hundred and fifty-nine yards of cloth, garments of various kinds, and shoes, amounting to about ninety dollars. Thirty dollars have been paid to the Hartford Washington Total Absti-

nence Society, for the use of their hall, and as a token of gratitude for their many kind services.

The Managers of the Society have had abundant evidence of good accomplished in the bestowal of their charities. Many cases of deep interest have occurred, where the recipients of their favors have been arrested in their downward course, and restored to respectability, who have blessed the kind hand that extended to them the temperance pledge. In consequence of the general depression of business, the laboring classes have been subjected to unusual privation and suffering the present winter. Many, who in times of prosperity could support themselves and families, in consequence of being thrown out of employment, are suffering for want of the necessities of life; this circumstance makes the call for assistance more urgent than ever before.

The Managers return their thanks to the Ladies of Hartford, for the generous aid they have given them in their undertaking, and solicit the continuance of their sympathy and assistance; and they appeal to the community heretofore noted for their interest in every good cause, for the aid at present so much needed, in the confident assurance that it will meet a hearty response. Meetings of the society are held every Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in Jubilee Hall, No. 57 Front street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Executive Committee, and making and distributing garments, &c. for those reported as needy. Any persons friendly to the cause, having articles that can be made serviceable for the purposes of the society, are requested to send them to this place. All Ladies taking an interest in the progress of Temperance, or who feel sympathy for the suffering, are invited to meet with the society.

MISS ELIZABETH BULL.

March 1, 1843. Corresponding Secretary.

ORDINATION.—Mr. John B. Parris, a licentiate of the Second Baptist church, in Middleborough, Mass., was ordained as Pastor of the church in Carver, on Wednesday, the 2d inst.

DEDICATION.—A new Baptist meeting house was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, at Malden, Mass., on the 22d ult. It was erected at a cost of about 10,000 dollars, and is said to be a very neat and well finished house.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—When one of the violent sectaries of the day told Dr. South that "God had no need of human learning," "Still less need has he," replied the Bishop, "of human ignorance."

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.—The Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of the Baptist church in Portsmouth, N. H., has declared his belief in the doctrine of the Second Advent in 1843. He had previously asked a dismission, which has been accepted.

The Boston Medical Journal maintains that the longevity of the negroes is greater than that of the inhabitants of any other portion of the globe, while the mulatto is the shortest lived of the human race. The longevity of the negroes in the United States has been ascertained by the taking of the census, by which it appears that they are longer lived than the whites, many of them in the southern states having reached the age of one hundred years and upwards, and some have exceeded one hundred and twenty. But if travelers are to be credited, the wandering Arabs on the desert of Sahara are much longer lived than the negro.

HUME, THE DEIST.—It was once remarked by David Hume, that all the devout persons he ever met with, were melancholy. On this Bishop Horne remarked—"This might very probably be; for, in the first place, it is most likely that he saw very few—his friends and acquaintances being of another sort. And secondly, the sight of him would make a devout man melancholy at any time."

LECTURES ON THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—The Lectures at Gilman's Saloon on the Human System, by Messrs Lambert and Mack, we should judge would prove instructive and interesting. We have attended but a single lecture. The subject on that occasion was, the Lungs. The speaker appeared to be perfectly familiar with his subject, which he rendered more interesting by a perfect representation of the lungs, heart, &c. He exhibited the figure of a man, with the various parts of the human system so arranged as to be capable of being taken apart in such a manner as to give a view of the brain, lungs, &c. separately. That portion of the community who are better acquainted with the system of lacing, than they are with the human system, would undoubtedly derive much advantage by attending these lectures, inasmuch as a knowledge of the delicate structure of the aforesaid organs would tend to produce a proper care of them.

CORRECTION.—In giving notice week before last, of the appointment of Mr. MERROW as our authorized Agent for Middletown and vicinity, we unintentionally printed the two first initials of his name wrong. It should have read, J. G. instead of L. B. Merrow.

SOMERS MUTINY.—The Naval Court Martial is making some headway. It has now been in session we should think not less than five or six weeks.

PAY OF THE MEMBERS.—The late Congress at its special, and the two regular sessions, sat four hundred and fifty days. The expense per day for the pay of members is about twenty-five hundred dollars, which for 450 days would amount to one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

FAST.—The Executive of this State has appointed Friday, the 14th of April next, as a day of Fasting, humiliation and prayer.

### Selected Summary.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The British steamer Tay, at Havana, reports having felt the earthquake shock on the 8th, off Antigua. The motion of the vessel was retarded, and the hills on the island seemed shaken, and one island had wholly disappeared. Capt. Means, of the brig Lucy, from Port Rico, reports that the shock was lightly felt there, but it was reported Antigua had been destroyed, and Nevis and St. Christopher somewhat damaged.

MONTEVIDEO.—Captain Speed, of the brig R. F. Loper, 33 days from Montevideo, a remarkably short passage, by the way, states that the markets there were very dull for American produce, and sugars high. A large number of vessels were in port waiting for freight, and none offering. The country was tranquil.

THE BARBARIAN BRITISH.—The details of the cruelties which marked the retirement of the British from Afghanistan, are most horrible. In the destruction of cities, neither age nor sex was spared. After fire had been communicated to a town, in several parts at the same time, the soldiery were let loose to butcher every human being whom they could discover. The present age has no parallel for the scenes which followed, and we have to retrace history to the times of Cortez, and the destruction of Mexico for a precedent. Alas! for the shame of England!—N. Y. Bap. Advocate.

MR. ETNA.—The eruptions are subsiding. Less damage has been done than was expected.

The skeleton of a Mastodon has been found by some miners who were digging for lead ore, near Sinsinewa Mound in the north of Iowa, at the depth of sixty feet in the earth! The enamel of the tusks was as perfect as when the huge animal roamed the earth, though the skeleton had been embedded in the rock and clay for ages. The skeleton was found in a crevice, and the Hawkeyes say "the position of the bones would seem to indicate a precipitous pitch head downwards of this monster, by some sudden opening of the earth."

PREACHING IN THE THEATRE.—On Saturday evening, at the close of the play it was announced that there would be divine service at the theatre on Sunday evening. This announcement drew a crowd at the appointed time. The curtain opened upon a scene representing a room fitted up as a library; and a stand was placed in front for the preacher. About seven o'clock the Rev. Mr. Galley ascended the stage, accompanied by a number of gentlemen of this city, and delivered a discourse from the words—"wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat." It is due to the managers to say that every thing so far as they were concerned, was conducted with the utmost order and decorum, and had it not been for the false alarm of fire which drew half the congregation into the streets, the meeting would have passed off as pleasantly as in an ordinary house of worship. We understand that meetings will be held there in future every Saturday evening. [Rochester Democrat.]

PER CONTRA.—THEATRICALS IN MEETING-HOUSES.—The Nashua, N. H. Telegraph has the following paragraph:—"The Reformed Drunkard." A comedy with this title, which has been performed at Manchester, Concord, &c. with good success, will be performed at the Universalist church, in Nashua, on Monday and Tuesday next. It was written by Dr. Robinson, the temperance lecturer, and is performed by a company of young gentlemen of Meredith. It is very highly spoken of.—Courier.

REMARKABLE.—For the first time within our knowledge a kidnapper has been convicted in Ohio.

He was detected through the skill of our friend Wm. Birney, who attended to the preliminary steps of his arrest, and commitment by the mayor. The Grand Jury found a bill against him. C. H. Brough was prosecuting attorney, and managed the case, we are told, with ability; and no one seemed to regret the verdict of the Jury.

We shall set down this conviction of a kidnapper in Hamilton county, Ohio, as one of the signs of progress.—He was sentenced for 5 years.—Watch Valley.

BORROW'S BIBLE IN SPAIN.—This work is highly spoken of by foreign critics. The London Quarterly Review says:—"Considering the book merely as one of adventures, it seems to us the most extraordinary one that has appeared in our own, indeed, in any other language, for a long time past. Indeed, we are more frequently reminded of Gil Blas in the narrative of this pious, single-hearted man, than in the perusal of almost any modern novelist's page." We learn that it has already been extensively circulated in this country.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was established in 1810, since which time it has received and expended in the support of foreign missions, \$3,307,292 68, and has sent out 775 missionary laborers.

From a communication from the Department of State, transmitted to Congress, we learn that the whole number of passengers which arrived in the United States from foreign countries during the year 1842, amounted to 110,984—of which 74,014 were in the district of New York.

A personal altercation took place here on Saturday, between Dr. Hawes, of this city, and Professor Lovering, of Cambridge. The Doctor assaulted the Professor, and the parties immediately closed, but were soon separated. No serious injury was inflicted. The unfortunate affair originated in some domestic difficulty.—Bost. Post.

We learn that a Mrs. Benjamin, a very exemplary woman, fell dead in the Congregational church of Rev. Mr. Train, in Milford, yesterday. Mr. Thomas Crooley, a worthy man of this city, died almost as suddenly at his residence in State street this morning. He complained of pain in his head, and in about half an hour after was a corpse.—N. H. Post.

A very remarkable Comet, says Murray in his Encyclopedia of Geography, was seen in the end of 1680, and the beginning of 1681. Its tail extended 70 degrees and was very brilliant. This Comet, of all those which have been observed, approaches nearest to the Sun. Descending with immense velocity, in a path almost perpendicular to its surface, it proceeded until its distance from his centre was only about 540,000 miles. Sir Isaac Newton computed that in consequence of so near an approach to the sun, it must have received a heat 2000 times greater than that of iron going into fusion; and that, if it was equal in magnitude to our earth, and cooled in the same manner as terrestrial bodies, its heat would not be expended in less than 50,000.

At a quarrel among some boys at Baltimore a day or two since, two of them named John McLeese and Morrison were severely stabbed, the latter so severely that he is not expected to survive. The offender has been arrested.—Tribune.

The brick building at Fall River, Mass., in which were the stores of C. Alden, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Sorle was burned on Tuesday. Most of the goods were saved.

An arrival at Charles from St. Croix, reports that the island experienced the earthquake of the 8th inst. but slightly, and no damage was done.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The receipts for the last eight weeks, amount to \$48,461; being equal to \$6,058 per week.

Lamda Wadie, a celebrated Chippewa Chief, who had been for many years a consistent and influential Christian, died lately at Sault St. Marie.

THE CONVENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The resolve to indemnify the proprietors of the Ursuline Convent, near Boston, which was destroyed by a mob, a few years since, was to come up before the Assembly of Massachusetts on Friday. The equity of the claim has been decided by the previous Legislature.

POWATAN MANSION DESTROYED.—This venerable mansion, situated about a mile from Richmond, (Va.) was recently destroyed by fire, together with its contents. There was an insurance of \$7000 on the mansion, and \$3000 on the furniture.

DESERVED IT.—The Buffalo Advertiser says, a member of Engine company No. 4, of Cleveland, who held the pipe during the recent fire there, and who stood his ground between the burning buildings and the steamer New England, until his coat was burned off his back, has been rewarded handsomely by the city authorities and the Hartford Insurance Co. Fifty dollars and a new dress were presented to him.—Times.

The vast rum distillery belonging to Jacob Cram, Esq., in this city, has been closed for some months, and the vast warehouse is now being converted into dwelling houses. It was originally constructed that it might be altered with facility. It will make about thirteen commodious three story brick dwellings, each of them 25 feet front by about 60 feet deep.

We learn that Mr. J. M. Titcomb, of the firm of Geo. Hill & Co., became so chilled by the cold in riding to Walham, on Sunday afternoon, that he died in a short time.—His health was not very good, and the cold probably had more effect upon him on that account.—Bost. Times.

Gov. John Fairfield, was on Saturday elected a U. S. Senator from Maine, in place of Hon. Rufus Williams, resigned. There was no serious opposition. Gov. F. received 22 votes in the Senate, and 68 in the House. It is understood that he will resign the office of Governor, which will be filled till next January by Hon. Edward Kavanagh, President of the Senate.

Hostile Indians have made their appearance near Waccasassee, Florida. They are a remnant of Hal Patia's band—only ten or twenty in number. Fifty have just embarked at Cedar Keys for New Orleans. The line of posts between Fort Fanning and Palatka has been broken up.

TRADE.—It is said there are already a considerable number of country merchants in the city, and a brisk trade has commenced. They all bring cash with them. This is the only way to trade these times.—New York American.

ALABAMA TAKES.—The revenue bill which passed the House of Representatives of Alabama contained some singular provisions. Every race-horse was assessed ten dollars, and every race-course twenty. Upon playing cards one dollar was levied, but whether a dollar upon a single pack, or a dozen, or a gross, we know not. Theatres are made to pay fifty dollars; a billiard table thirty; bagatelle, twenty; and a steamboat twenty dollars. Other provisions are equally singular.

PRACTICAL STRIKING FOR WAGES.—A manufacturer at Lowell having refused to pay the wages due to the girls in his employ, they caught him and gave him a severe beating.

COURTESY.—Lord Bacon beautifully said, if a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other land, but a continent that joins to them.

ROTARY KNITTING MACHINE.—Six of these ingeniously constructed machines can be seen in full operation at Marlboro' Chapel, every day and evening, propelled by dog power. They are capable of turning out a great amount daily, of work elegantly finished. Stockings, gloves, &c. are perfected entirely without seam. A great number of persons visit the chapel every day for the purpose of seeing the operation.—Bost. Mail.

### Later from Campeachy.

By the brig Forest, Capt. Olmsted, which arrived yesterday in four days from Sisal, we have received late advices from the seat of war.

From an official note addressed to the Secretary of War by Lopez de Llergo, we learn that the Mexicans had evacuated their position at Ghinza, leaving in their retreat 400 men in the hacienda of Chalvay. The Yucatanese had set fire to the village and burned the church and a number of buildings.

The report heretofore current, that the Mexicans had been repulsed from the Eminencia we imagine was unfounded, as the Merida Boletin, of the 14th and 15th inst., speaks of the firing upon this city as being yet kept up; though with little effect. The loss of the Mexicans at the sortie upon Ghinza is confirmed—as also the death of Gen. Andrade. In the attack upon the 5th inst., the Yucatanese did not pursue the besiegers to their fortress upon the Eminencia, but retreated to their barracks, after having driven in their outposts and advanced guards with great slaughter. The loss of the Campechanos on that day was very considerable—of their artillery company, but three men, a corporal and sergeant, escaped.

We learn verbally, that several prominent men in Campeachy had been killed by the populace in consequence of treasonable designs. The discovery of this plot had produced much confusion.—N. O. Bee.

### Arrival of the Great Western.

The Steam-Ship Great Western arrived at New York, on the 12 inst., from Bristol, Eng., via Madeira, after a voyage of 29 days. She brings intelligence six days later than previous advices, but the news is not important. Matters are tranquil in England. Parliament is in session; cotton had declined 1.8d per pound, in consequence of the large quantity in market. The Ashburton Treaty appears to be a prominent topic of debate in Parliament, and the best feelings of good will towards the United States, are expressed by all parties. From a copy of Wilmer & Smith's European Times, dated February 10th, we copy the items below:—

### ENGLAND.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS—FEB. 7.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—Lord Brougham entered into some explanation with a view to remove a misapprehension entertained by the Attorney General of France, (M. Dupin,) as to what had fallen from him (Lord Brougham) on a former occasion, relative to the objections on the part of America, to a treaty containing a clause relating to the right of search. In 1824, the Americans had sent a treaty to this country, agreeing to the right of search, but objecting to its extension to the American ports; a reasonable objection, because it was as unlikely that slave vessels should be in the waters of New York as in those of the Thames. If this one point had only been waived, the right of search might now have been in existence for the last nineteen years.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS—FEB. 9.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—Lord Campbell wished to put a question to the Government, which they would have no difficulty in answering; which was, whether they intended to introduce a bill to parliament for the purpose of carrying out the 10th article of the treaty of Washington, an article which he highly approved. It was respecting the delivering up of those persons who had committed crimes in England or America. Unless a bill were introduced, that article would be entirely useless in this country, as by the common law of the land, no person could be thus given up.

Lord Ashburton said, that although he was not so well acquainted with the law as the Noble Lord, yet he knew very well that unless an act of Parliament was passed, the 10th section of that treaty would be useless. He therefore, ten to the American Secretary stating this, therefore, there was no doubt but that His Majesty's government intended to introduce an act for the purpose of carrying out that article. Although it required an act in this country, in America it did not.

#### SCOTLAND.

SECESSION OF THE NON-INTERUSION PARTY.—We rejoice to understand that arrangements are in progress for immediately and universally commencing to make provisions for the places of worship and the support of the ministry, in the event of the apprehended disruption; and that a natural plan will be submitted at the meeting of elders, to be held on the 1st of Feb.—Witness.—[The organ of the non-interusionists.]

Almost every part of the country was visited by a severe storm on the 2d and 3d inst. With the rain and snow together, the principal rivers in Scotland were very much swollen. The Clyde came down in such an ample volume on Monday, as to submerge to a considerable extent the Green between the two bridges, the sheds at the bottom of the north side of the Bromielaw, and also the under flaps and the cellars of many of the houses on the banks of the river.

### CHINA.

The news from China comes down to the 19th of Nov. from Macao, to the 15th from Hong Kong; and to the end of Oct. from Chusan.

The last division of the fleet, having left the Yang-tze-Kiang river, had on the 17th of October reached Chusan, where a portion of the troops was to be stationed for a time. Other portions were stationed at Amoy and Hong Kong; this latter colony is governed by Lord Salomon. It was thriving, and a proposal had been made for erecting a theatre there. Captain Balfour, of the Madras Artillery, who had gained a considerable knowledge of the Chinese language and character, was named British Consul-General, to reside at Shanghai. There were various decrees published by the Emperor, in which the national dislike of the Tartars to all foreigners was in some measure concealed, and a wish to maintain the "everlasting peace" exhibited. English merchants and their "families" are to be permitted according to those decrees, to reside at Canton, at Fowchow, at Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and their ships are to have places for repairs. Hong Kong is ceded in perpetuity as a colony to Great Britain, and the "Hong" or monopoly merchants, are to be abolished.

Sir Henry Pottinger was expected to arrive at Hong Kong towards the end of November or beginning of Dec. in order to carry on the negotiations respecting the commercial tariff. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, intended, it was stated, to sail for Calcutta, in the beginning of December.

Several of the regiments appear to have suffered very severely from sickness. The Chinese were repairing all their fortifications.

### Marriages.

In Windsor, by Rev. Mr. Jewett, Frederick Drake, to Eliza D. Phelps.

In the city of Middletown, on the 1st inst. by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Wm. H. Steele, of Berlin, to Miss Esther M. Smith, of Middletown.

In Norwich, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. R. O. Williams, Mr. Richard T. Jones, to Miss Hannah Maria Edgerton, both of Norwich.

In Hampton, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. Charles C. Church, of New York city, to Miss Eunice W. Hovey, of the former place.

In Plainfield, Feb. 25th, by Rev. Mr. Danning, Edwin Ames, Esq. to Miss M. C. Tyler, both of Plainfield.

In Westfield, Mass. by the Rev. Wm. A. Smith, Mr. Edwin Phelps, to Miss Elizabeth Upon, both of that place.

In Bristol, on the 13th inst. by Rev. O. Allen, Mr. Philip Pond, to Miss Maria Palmer, both of Bristol.

In Suffield, Feb. 28th, by the Rev. Dwight Ives, Mr. Stephen Remington, to Miss Emeline Kent, both of Suffield; By the same, on the 12th inst. Mr. Nelson Sizer, of Blandford, Mass. to Mrs. Sarah Hale, of Suffield.

### Deaths.

In this city, on the 15th inst. George Edward, only child of Geo. and Eliza J. Sexton.

In this city, on the morning of the 11th inst. of consumption, Martha Jones, daughter of Joseph and Abigail A. Waite, aged 13 years.

In this city, on the 10th inst. Hermon Henderson, son of Josiah and Emily Flagg, aged 3 years.

In Glastenbury, on the 21st ult. Mr. Edward Potter, aged 84, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Farmington, on the 5th inst. Mr. Samuel Miller, aged 66.

In Bloomfield, on the 5th inst. Mr. Joseph Millard, aged 80—a revolutionary pensioner.

In South Glastenbury, Feb. 15th, Azariah Taylor, aged 86.

In Columbia, on the 5th inst. Mr. Alpheus Kingsley, aged 19 years.

In East Windsor, on the 7th inst. Mr. Moses Osborn, aged 70.

In Haddam, Mr. Jonathan Sabia, aged 87—a revolutionary pensioner.

In New Britain, on the 23d ult., EMILY ELIZABETH, eldest child of Deacon E. A. and Maria L. Parker, aged 6 years.

It is not often that we are called upon to say much upon the death of a child of the age of the one noticed above. But there are instances when we should give more than a passing notice. The deceased was more than usually interesting, and her young mind had just begun to open and grasp after learning—giving a new impulse to the already rising hopes of fond parents—seemingly that the stroke might be more severe. The Judge of all the earth saw fit to transplant her spirit to a more congenial soil, where her expanding mind may drink in the glories of the heavenly world, and pluck flowers of never-fading glory.

Sincerely have parents been called to part with a beloved child under more trying circumstances than were these. They were called to see her linger under a most distressing sickness for five weeks, and the last six days of her sickness was distressing in the extreme. She was in a dying state all that time, and most of the time they stood around her bed, expecting every moment would be her last. And during that time she never closed her eyes but about two hours, and for fifty-two hours never closed them a moment, but kept them constantly rolling. The last thirty-six hours her sufferings were beyond description; her shrieks could be heard some distance from the house, until, at length, death relieved the sufferer, and she is gone where sickness, sorrow, pain and death can never enter. The departing, although severe, yet the mind was relieved when her sufferings were over. May those parents be supported by the consolations of God's word, and be led to say, it is good that the Lord has chastened us; and may they be still and know that it is the Lord who has done it.

### Receipts for the week ending March 16.

W. Bates, 2 00; Miss C. Wright, 1 00; James Kitchen, 2 00; Nathan Kelly, 2 00; D. Grover, 5 00; E. H. Bowser, 1 75; M. Bowers, 1 75; Daniel Houlton, 1 75; Rev. N. Whiting, 1 75; Sarah Ball, 2 00; Enoch Brown, 1 75; (paid to end of vol. 6); Abner F. 1 75; Henry T. Clark, 1 75; Rev. C. Leffingwell, 35 00; S. Boyd, 2 00.

NOTICE.—The next regular meeting of the New London Ministerial Conference will be held with Rev. M. G. Clarke, at Norwich, on Tuesday, the 4th of April. As the Boards of the County Missionary Bible Societies meet at the same time, general attendance is desirable.

ROBERT C. MILLS, Sec. pro tem.

NOTICE.—The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Educator Society will be called upon to make their quarterly appropriations to the several Beneficent Societies present month; and as the Treasury is nearly empty, it is suggested that the Pastors present the subject before the churches under their charge, without delay, and forward the amount collected to J. W. DUNCK, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership under the firm of D. TOWNSEND & CO., and will occupy the Store No. 100 State street.

D. TOWNSEND,

ELISHA PECK.

Hartford, Jan. 1, 1843.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1843.—Present, NELAND LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of Milton Hatheway, Executor on the estate of Ralph R. Rising, late of said Suffield, within said district, deceased.—This Court doth appoint the 3d day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in said district, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration Account on said estate.—And doth direct said executor to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard thereon, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Suffield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford. Certified from Record.

March 17. 3u1 NELAND LOOMIS, Judge.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers having entered into Co-partnership under the name and firm of LOOMIS & THOMPSON, will continue the Printing Business, in all its branches, at the old stand, No.



## Poetry.

## The Land which No Mortal may Know.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Though Earth has full many a beautiful spot,  
As a poet or painter might show;  
Yet more lovely and beautiful, holy and bright,  
To the hopes of the heart and the spirit's glad sight,  
Is the land that no mortal may know.

There the crystalline stream, bursting forth from the throne,  
Flows on, and forever will flow;  
Its waves, as they roll, are with melody rife,  
And its waters are sparkling with beauty and life,  
In the land which no mortal may know.

And there, on its margin, with leaves ever green,  
With its fruits healing sickness and woe,  
The fair tree of life; in its glory and pride,  
Is fed by the deep, inexhaustible tide,  
On the land which no mortal may know.

There, too, are the lost! whom we love'd on this earth,  
With those memories our bosoms yet glow;  
Their relics we gave to the place of the dead,  
But their glorified spirits before us have fled,  
To the land which no mortal may know.

There the pale orb of Night, and the fountain of Day,  
Nor beauty nor splendor bestow;  
But the presence of Him, the unchanging I AM!  
And the holy, the pure, the immaculate Lamb!  
Light the land which no mortal may know.

Oh! who but must pine in this dark vale of tears,  
From his clouds and its shadows to go;  
To walk in the light of the glory above,  
And to share in the peace, and the joy and the love,  
Of the land which no mortal may know.

## Miscellaneous.

## The Comet of 1843.

MR. EDITOR:—This day, Feb. 28, a comet of great brilliancy has been seen, visible through the day without the aid of a glass, and its brilliancy almost equal to that of Venus. Its situation is very near the eastern limb of the sun; its tail appears about 3 degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation Draco; be it that or another it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called a "hairy star"; it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was in the year 1402, and it was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid-day; both its nucleus and its tail were, to use the language of the day, "two fathoms long."—The third appeared in Feb. 18, 1744, and nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid-day without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to-day is the same as that of 1402. Three observations only are necessary to calculate its orbit, the elements of which, if previously registered, will enable astronomers to decide whether the comet under consideration has appeared or not.

Of 504 comets that have entered the solar system, 24 have passed between Mercury and the Sun, 47 within Venus, 58 between Venus and the Earth, 73 between the Earth and Mars, and 302 between Mars and the orbit of Jupiter, and no casualty has occurred to primary or satellite. The comet of 1770 passed through the system of Jupiter without producing the slightest effect; still many people are alarmed at the appearance of these erratic bodies, the rail cars of the stellar regions, the mystery of whose office and destiny makes their astronomy of intense interest.

With reference to the danger of a comet's striking the earth, we here add that the comet Encke, whose period is only 1,207 days, and nearest the earth of all the comets known, cannot come in collision short of a period of 219,000,000 of years, which calculation is based upon astronomical facts.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

## Look on this Picture.

About two months ago a benevolent Washingtonian of this city, visited a family in a neighboring village, whose situation had been rendered extremely wretched by the intemperance of him whose duty it was to protect the wife, and administer to the necessities of her helpless offspring.

Had the artist wished to sketch the abode of poverty, it is doubtful whether he could have found a more fitting picture than the dwelling place of these unfortunate creatures. It was situated in the back room, second story, of what might have been once—say half a century back—a comfortable frame building, but which, from age and neglect, had now become any thing else.

There was not a sound pane of glass in the windows—the ceiling had long since bid adieu to the rafters, and the wind whistled a most piteous tune through the many apertures which met your glance from every part. The wife, whose sorrowful countenance plainly indicated that she had passed through sufferings such as are only known to the drunkard's wife, was seated on a stool, surrounded by three half-naked, half-starved children, industriously plying the needle on a garment for a kind of "shop," for which, she said, she was to receive four cents when finished.

"I have been working at it," said she, "since early this morning. I wanted to finish it by night to save my dear children from starving—They have not tasted a morsel since this time yesterday."—As she spoke, the tears trickled down her furrowed cheeks, and the countenances of her little children too plainly showed that her words were true. "But my poor husband," she continued, "has been so sick all that I'm afraid I shall not be able." As she mentioned the name of her husband, she glanced sorrowfully to the corner of the room, where he lay, seemingly under the most distressing agony, both mental and physical, occasioned by a late debauch. The Washingtonian softly approached him and inquired if he could serve him. The sick man gazed in amazement—such words from a stranger, spoken too, with such kindly accents, seemed unfamiliar to his ear—and he could scarce believe his senses. He raised himself up as well as he could, and entered into conversation as freely as his feeble situation would allow. The all-saving pledge was introduced, and it required but little persuasion to induce him to sign it.

The wife's countenance assumed a more joy-

ful aspect—she had once lived in comfort, and she dared the pleasant thought, that if her husband could be kept from drink, she might again. The visitor gave her some money, and after promising to send medical assistance to her husband, and telling her to keep a cheerful heart, assuring her that better days were dawning, bade them adieu—and ere he closed the door, he heard one of the little children ask in a supplicating tone,

"Mother, can't we have some bread now?"

One evening last week, the Washingtonian paid them another visit—but mark the change. The husband had been steadily to work several weeks, and had removed his now happy family to a more suitable dwelling place—a pretty rag carpet adorned the floor, and the whole presented an appearance of comfort which, when contrasted with that by which they were surrounded but two short months since, seemed truly miraculous. The husband, wife and children, were neatly clad, seated around a table—before the husband lay an open Bible, which he had been reading for the gratification of others. As they recognized their benefactor, they all affectionately surrounded him and poured out their gratitude in tears!

## The late Congress.

The correspondent of the N. Y. American in summing up the history of this Congress, writes:

"The Whig Congress is remarkable for many peculiar circumstances, distinct and apart from political characteristics or acts. It has been in actual session more than one year and a quarter, being now in the sixteenth month of its legislative labors. No other Congress ever sat twelve months. This has sat more months, more weeks, more days, and more hours than any other since the beginning of the Government. It has made more speeches, done more business, received more petitions, examined more cases, made more resolutions, passed more private bills, rejected more private bills, passed more public bills into acts and laws, rejected more public bills, had more bills vetoed, effected more and greater reformatory changes, caused more reforms in the parliamentary rules, lost more members by resignation, lost more by death, than any previous Congress. THIRTEEN have died. SEVEN have lost their wives by death during this Congress. NINE have married since their election. TWELVE or more have lost their children by death during this term. Seven Senators and twelve Representatives have resigned. Of the twelve Representatives so resigning, three have been reelected to the same seats in this same Congress. Several have been very ill and near to death. One has had his leg broken. One [Mr. SRRIGG of Ky.] has had his ear bit off in a fight. Three have been falsely reported as dead; and published notices to that effect have been generally believed throughout the country for a time.

"Of the more distinguished men in this Twenty-seventh Congress, one has been President and one Vice President of the United States; two have been Secretaries of State, one Secretary of the Treasury, one Secretary of War, one Secretary of the Navy, one Postmaster General, two Attorneys General, four Ministers Plenipotentiary, two Speakers of former Houses of Representatives, fifteen Governors and Lieutenant Governors of States and Territories. Six more have been the candidates of their parties for Governors of States. Three have been unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency. Two others have in former periods been the candidates of their party for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

"Of the Members of the two Houses of this Congress, three were members of Congress more than forty years ago. Others have been members for more than twenty years in unbroken succession. Several others were members more than thirty years ago. Several others more than twenty years ago. Three are more than seventy years old. One is only twenty-eight."

## Louis Philippe.

"The history of this distinguished man almost exceeds the wanderings of romance. In 1809 he went to Sicily, on a visit to the court. Leopold, the king's second son, had entertained the idea of being chosen head of the Spanish nation, in the absence of their king; and he sailed with the Duke of Gibraltair; but the governor, justly conceiving that a Sicilian prince was not the proper head for a free insurrection, refused to suffer the royal adventurer to land, and the design perished on the spot.

On his return to England he found his sister there, and they sailed together to meet their mother, who had escaped from Spain, and the French army, to Port Mahon. With them he returned to Sicily, where he married a daughter of the king, Ferdinand IV, in 1809. He now remained four years in Sicily, in the midst of hazard and insurrection. In 1810, the Spaniards offered him a military command in Catalonia; but when he arrived there, he found that no command was provided; the English general probably thinking that the Duke's presence might be some impediment to more national objects. He was even refused admission at Cadix, and again returned to Sicily.

On the Bourbon restoration he came to Paris and was made colonel-general of hussars. On Napoleon's landing, in March, 1815, the Duke went to Lyons, to act with the Count d'Artois; but the troops revolted, and he returned to Paris. He was then sent to command in the north, but there too the troops revolted—he instantly made his decision, gave up the command to Mortimer, and honorably followed the king on his way into Belgium. In 1816 he returned with his family from England, and resided in a state of cool distance with the court, but usefully employing his vast and accumulating revenue, and wisely and gracefully patronizing public works and literature.

The story of the celebrated days of July is not now to be detailed. On the 29th the tri-colored flag was replaced on the Tuilleries—on the 31st the king abdicated, and on the 17th of August he arrived in England. On the 7th of August the Duke of Orleans had been declared monarch, by the Chamber of Deputies, by the style of Louis Philippe the First, king of the French. To this splendid elevation has reached one of the most perilous, diversified and manly courses of life

that history records. Every man who loves personal honor, filial duty, and patriotic wisdom, will be in favor of this elevation; and all will indulge the hope that this amiable and able individual has come to the close of his vicissitudes, and that no cloud may darken the brightness of his proud and fortunate day."—*Rev. G. Croly.*

## Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the late Bishop Griswold.

The Christian Witness published a note from the Rev. Mr. Stow, of this city, addressed to the Rev. Thomas M. Clark, from which we make the following extract. Mr. Stow, being at that time confined to his house by sickness, informed Mr. Clark of the fact, expressing his feeling of regret at not being able to attend the funeral service of the Bishop, and adds:—

"I beg permission to assure you of the tender interest which I feel in the solemn event that has bereaved your church of one of her holiest patriarchs, and the Christian cause in general of one of its purest ornaments.

My personal acquaintance with Bishop Griswold was very limited; but his character I have long known and fervently revered. In the early part of my ministry, while I was pastor of a church in Portsmouth, N. H., he preached in my pulpit a discourse which I shall long remember. Its leading characters were truth, simplicity and tenderness. His tone, manner and spirit reminded me of the idea which my imagination had often sketched of the apostle John.

I cannot consent, my Christian brother, that your church alone should lament the dispensation of Providence that has so suddenly removed this good man to his rest and his reward. I, too, am a mourner, and all who love true Christian excellence are mourners. In his ecclesiastical relations he was indeed yours; in higher and nobler relations, he was a member of "the whole family of heaven and earth," and every Christian had an interest in his continuance as a defender of gospel truth, an exemplar of gospel virtue.

The removal of such a man is, at any time, an affliction; at a time like the present, it is a calamity of special magnitude. But God is wiser than we, and unquestionably, has some benevolent end to answer in thus calling him home. May the falling mantle of this venerable servant of Christ descend upon his successor—on you—on me—on all whose office it is to minister in holy things."

In these sentiments, as we doubt not, all our ministers who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Bishop Griswold, will most heartily concur. The Rev. Dr. Sharp, we understand, preached to his people on a subsequent Sabbath, a discourse, adapted to the occasion, in which he expressed his high sense of the great worth of his departed brother.—*Chr. Watchman.*

## I have labored in vain.

So the minister is disposed often to say, who has preached, and labored, and visited his flock for several years, and yet heard few inquiring after the way of salvation. He has taught them the great truths of religion—has seen them regular in their attendance upon public worship, and found them satisfied with his administration. The public morals have been kept pure, and the public sentiment elevated at least, to the ordinary degree in christian communities. Religion is respected; conscience is tender; the understanding enlightened. Yet his church has few additions by profession, and none, or only here and there one, have for months, perhaps years, anxiously sought for pardon and peace through the Lord Jesus Christ. In his discouragement, bordering on despair, he cries out, "I have labored in vain."

Is this so? Is there no gain to religion except what appears at the time, in conversions and revivals? Is there nothing in ministerial instructions, and pastoral labors, and parental teachings and prayers, acceptable to the head of the church, except what manifests itself in present palpable results?

## Vicissitudes of Life.

In the New York "Asylum for the Relief of Respectable Aged Females," there is a Mrs. F., in the 63d year of her age, the vicissitudes of whose life have been somewhat remarkable. She is represented by the Manager as "enjoying the sweet and consoling persuasion that she has a portion in the better inheritance above, and manifesting her entire acquiescence to the Divine will, by a contented and thankful temper, and a very amiable, and gentle, and lady-like deportment."

The following outline of her history is given in the Christian Intelligencer:

Born of respectable parents in East Chester, in early life she married a British officer, of opulent family. At the time of Cornwallis's surrender in 1781, her husband was made prisoner. Dismissed on parole, he and his young wife returned to Europe, and spent their time in fashionable gayety until the close of the war. At this time, in the fulfillment of a promise he had made previous to marriage, he returned to settle in this country. Arriving in Philadelphia, they were received and entertained for several weeks by Lady Pemberton. Subsequently, at the solicitation of the widow of Gen. Montgomery, whose gallant husband had been nearly connected with Mrs. F.'s brother, having married Mrs. F.'s sister, they settled on Livingston's Manor. There, about four years afterwards, Mr. F. died, leaving Mrs. F. with three children.

About this time, news arrived of the sale of an estate in Surinam, in which Mr. F. was interested for £42,000 sterling, and that the avails were awaiting him in the hands of an agent in Holland. Mrs. F. accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Montgomery, sailed for Europe, and only arrived in time to learn that Napoleon had invaded Holland, that the house and substance of the agent were destroyed and her property lost. She remained with her husband's friends in Ireland, for a period of twenty-four years, having lost her only son, who had entered the army in the West Indies, and finding her sense of dependence irksome, she returned to this country, "but found it a cold country, to what it was to her when she left it."

One daughter went to Mississippi. The other became a widow, having three children, and poor. She did what she could for her aged parent, who herself, until more than eighty years of age earned her own clothing by her needle. And now

she is contented and thankful, waiting till her change comes, in the Asylum in Twentieth street, provided by Christian charity for just such as she is.

Surely pride is not for man. How baseless are the promises of earth! She who was once the child of gayety, associated with rank, and gratified by all that opulence can minister, after years of darkness and privation, is now fed by the hand of charity. But hope is left, or rather, hope is gained in the school of adversity—lighted up when the hopes of earth were quenched.

"He doeth all things well."

## THE MAHOMETAN AND THE SAVIOUR'S SERMON.

A merchant living 400 miles from Bombay, came to that place to purchase goods. He was a man of considerable learning and influence. Seeing a Tract in the hand of a boy, on the way of salvation by Jesus Christ, he obtained and read it.—Being much interested he came to the door of the missionary, attended by thirty servants, to learn more of the subject. He was a Mahometan, and acquainted with the Persian language. The missionary gave him the Saviour's sermon on the mount, in the version of Henry Martyn, and requested him to read. He complied with the request, and became so much interested that he laid aside his business, dismissed his servants, and for six months devoted himself to the study of the Scriptures, coming daily to the missionary for explanation of difficult passages. Some months after returning home, he wrote to the missionaries that nine persons had been brought to believe the Scriptures, and wished some person to be sent to teach them more fully the principles of the Christian religion.

## IMPORTANT DECISION OF A CASE IN RELATION TO CHURCH PROPERTY.—Judge Martin, on Monday last delivered an opinion of the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Martin vs. the Wardens of the church of St. Francis, in Pointe Coupée.

The plaintiff was the Curate of the Parish, having been appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese. The Wardens became dissatisfied with their Pastor, and gave him notice to quit, and that they would not pay him after a certain time. He refused to leave, and the Bishop declined withdrawing him until his demands were paid. The Court decided that the Wardens were, under the charter, the legal owners of the church property, and its temporal administrators, free from any control from the clergy. That the Wardens were responsible to the congregation only, and neither the Pope or his Bishops have any legal authority in Louisiana either to manage the property or to impose Priests upon the congregation contrary to their consent. The power of the clergy is spiritual alone, and can only operate upon the moral sense and consciences of the people. The law considers them as citizens only, affording them its protection as such, and the canon law is not to be considered in the enforcement of contracts.

Those who design ill themselves, are, commonly, most apt to suspect that others design ill.

## Children's Corner.

## The two white Rabbits.

I once bought two white rabbits for my little brother. He lived in the country, and before I had an opportunity to send them to him, they were stolen by some wicked boys. I inquired among the neighbors if they had seen any thing of them; and a little boy told me that Charley, who lived in a house close by, had got them. I called to see if this was the case, and he was not at home. His mother felt very badly indeed, and said that she did not think her son had stolen the rabbits, for she had heard nothing of it before, and also that he was an honest boy, and would not be guilty of stealing. She said, however, that he might have been led into temptation, and if I would call at noon I should see him. I called at the time appointed, and found Charley with his hair neatly combed, and his face and hands washed, waiting to see me.

"Well Charley," said I "have you stolen my rabbits?" "No sir." "Do you know any thing about them?" "No sir." "Have you ever seen them any where?" "No sir." All this time he looked me full in the face, and there was an honesty in his countenance which told me he was telling the truth. "Well," said I, "Charley, I believe you; I am sorry I was led to have any suspicions of you. Be a good boy, and always tell the truth, and you will prosper, and grow up to be a happy man."

I afterwards learnt that Charley was innocent; and that the rabbits were stolen by some naughty boys who did not fear God and keep his commandments.

Now do any of my little readers inquire why Charley could look me right in the face and answer, so boldly and frankly, and say with a clear voice, "No sir?" It was because he knew he was innocent. If he had been guilty his countenance would have exposed him, and he never could have looked me so honestly in the face and said, "No sir."

I have no doubt that when Charley went to bed that night he felt very happy—very much happier than those wicked boys who stole my little white rabbits.—*S. S. Treasury.*

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.—This periodical has just completed its tenth volume. It is not only the first, but decidedly the most popular work of the kind published in this country. The extent of its circulation in the United States, together with the fact of its being reprinted in England, shows the favor with which it is received both at home and abroad. The assurances have been received both at home and abroad, that the Magazine will be able to render the Magazines to hope that they shall be able to render the Magazine still more deserving of universal patronage.

While the chief object of the Magazine is to aid mothers in the discharge of their appropriate duties in training their children for usefulness and happiness, it is also designed to embrace and cherish all the endearing relations of the family, and to promote the correct and faithful performance of the duties which result from these relations.

The Mother's Magazine, edited by Mrs. A. G. Whittell, is published monthly, making a year, and Rev. D. Mead, is published monthly, making a year, volume of about 300 pages a year, at one dollar a year, payable in advance. The eleventh volume, containing an elegant steel engraving, commences with the number for January, 1843.

Subscribers residing in Hartford city can have the number delivered at their doors, immediately after they are issued. JOHN C. WELLS, Agent, No. 6 Asylum Street.

Revival Melodies.—A new supply of this popular work just received and for sale by the subscriber No. 180 Main street. GURDON ROBINSON.

## HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office North side of State House Square.—This Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

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| Albert Day,                 | John P. Brace,      |
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THE Missionary Eclectic.—The design of this work is to popularize Missionary Reading. The Editors receive the Missionary works issued in Great Britain, as well as in this country, and will publish such selections, abstracts, reviews and original articles as they may judge most desirable. The exceedingly low rate at which valuable works are thus afforded will bring them within the reach of the great body of professing Christians, throughout the country. The work has the commendation of clergymen and others by whom it has been examined. The assistance of pastors and other friends of missions, to secure its circulation, is respectfully solicited. It is edited by the Rev. J. A. B. Stone and H. A. Graves. It is issued in quarterly numbers of about 200 royal octavo pages each, on the following terms:

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WILLIAM S. DAMRELL.

Boston, 9 Cornhill, Feb. 1, 1843.

For Rent.—Three Tenements situated in Ann street continued. Possession had the first of April. March 10. [152] J. W. DIMOCK.

Asylum Street Bookstore.

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[3w46]

NOTICE.  
THE Court of Probate for the District of Tolland has limited and allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors of the estate of Aaron Chapman, late of Tolland, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, properly attested, or be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to DANIEL CHAPMAN, Executor, Tolland, Jan. 17, 1843. 3w46.

BOOKS.  
BOSTON REVIVAL—1842.  
Hague's Examination—No. 2.  
Hague and Cook, and Town, on Baptism.  
Pleasant Memoirs of Pleasant Lands; by Mrs. Sigourney.

Rambles in Yucatan; by Norman.  
Lost Sister; by Todd.  
Annulet.

Token of Affection, do. of Remembrance, do. of Friendship.  
Also a further supply of Revival Melodies, parts 1 and 2 bound together.

Connecticut Register for 1843. For sale by GURDON ROBINSON, 180 Main street.

ALSO, a supply of Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Grew Jones, Missionary to Siam.

Spiritual Voyage, performed in the Ship Convert; by Rev. E. Botsford, A. M.

Pengelly on Baptism. To be published by the Baptist Register for 1843.

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